THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Collision between the Troops and People in Italy.

COTTON STEADY.

Dates: Liverpool, July 14; London, 13; Paris, 12.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Baltic, Capt. Comstock, arrived at this port yesterday morning, at 54 o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool at 94 o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, July 14, with passengers and the usual mails.

The British Mail Steamer Europa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at quarter-past one o'clock, Sunday afternoon, July 11. The Europa experienced variable winds and weather on the

The Steamship City of Glasgow, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool early on Mon-

day morning, July 12. The Baltic brings three days later news. containing, however, nothing of much interest.

The following persons came passengers

in the Baltic:

D. Smith McCauley, Consul General for Egypt; Miss McCauley, Master McCauley; J. H. Smith, Consul for Bayrout; Mr. Smith and servant, Eus Smith, Master Smith F. Schwerdler, D. N. Ropes, J. D. Ayres, T. McNamee, Mrs. McNamee, Miss McNamee, J. Henderson and hely, E. Landiert and hely, Prof. Gammell and hely, C. W. Churchman and hely, E. Sois and hely, J. D. B. Certie, E. H. Bulkley, Dr. Swann and hely, Mrs. Reil and servant, Mrs. Sarah Peters, Mrs. King, 3 children and servant; H. Waldo and hely, F. Waldo, W. E. Wilmerding, J. A. Waldo and hely, J. T. Shaw and friend, Mrs. Morbes, Dr. Bonsail, Mrs. Thurston, Miss C. Thurston, Miss E. Thurston, Dr. Wedderburn, Mr. Carlina and riend; Helett Baird, U. S. N.; Mrs. Clapp, Schildren and servant; Mr. Foot and hely and child and servant; Mr. Foot and hely; Capl. Plumer; Messra, Lund, Andrew, Junet, J. B. English, Gensel, Schmist, Fischer, Buiet, Jarder, Landen, Dettlebach, Minn, Bradsey, Pollock, Runney, H. Ward, J. D. Hauster, Gardner, Atterbury, Hong, Hutton, W. Clapp, G. T. Olyphant, Roosen, Simm, Morton, W. Moon, Moore, Garnett, Eperry. in the Beltic:

ENGLAND.

The Death of Henry Clay.

Henry Clay, whose death took place at Washington, on the 29th ult, belonged to the second generation of American statesmen, but he may be ranked among the first class of American worthles; and while his country will deservedly pay the highest honors to his memory, his virtues and his talents entitle him to be regretted by the world. In that new nemisphere where so little is old or venerable, Mr. Clay seemed, at the close of his long life, to be invested with something of antique greatness, and to represent the spirit of a wiser and severer age, transmitted to himself from the founders of the American commonwealth. Fer whatever democratic institutions may have done for the United States, they have apparently failed to perpetuate or reproduce that lofty character for pelitical principle and personal dignity which gave the earlier American statesmen their place in history. Mr. Clay, however, may be classed with them, and his death closes the epoch to which those great citizens belonged.

Mr. Clay was born on the 18th of April, 1777, in Hanover County, Virginia, consequently only three years HENRY CLAY, whose death took place

Mr. CLAY was born on the 12th of April, 1777, in Hanover County, Virginia, consequently only three years after the Declaration of Independence, and in the State which was to produce some of the first champions and governors of the American Confederation. His life includes the whole era of his country's history, from the doubtful contest of a revolted colony and the formation of the Union to the present exalted condition of its prosperity and power. For upward of 50 years he had taken an active part in public affairs.—At the early age of 20 he began to practice the law with success at the bar of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky, which he thenceforth adopted as his own. He was soon afterward elected a member of the Convertion to form the State Constitution of Kentucky, in which capacity he endeavored, though in vair, to introduce measures for the gradual eradication of Slavery. which capacity he embedded and all radication of Slavery.

The Assembly of Kentucky raised him at an unusually early age to the high post of Senstor of the United States, which he continued to occupy during great part of his life. In one of the Intervals, however, in his sensterial career he was returned to the House of Representatives, which chose him Speaker; other in ons were caused by his temporary acceptant

In 1813 we find Mr. CLAY eagerly advocating the necessity of war with Great Britain, and his spe-ch on the new Army bill of that date bears few traces of the systematic pelicy of the Whig party to which he belonged, or of the habitual moderation of his character. Yet he was attached to the mission of Mr. Adam and Mr. Gallatin, which negotiated the Treaty of Ghent in the following year, and completed the peace by the subsequent Commercial Convention concluded in London. He refused a mission to Russia under President Madison, and he declined office under President Munros, for the part which he continued to take in political life had never diverted bim from his highly successful practice at the bar. But his influence was powerfully exerted in 1824 to earry the Presidential election in favor of John Quincy In 1813 we find Mr. CLAY eagerly advocating the ne-But his indicence was powerfully exerted in 1824 to carry
the Presisential election in favor of John Quincy
Adams, and when that contest was decided in favor of
his friend, he accepted under him the office of Secretary of State. Mr. Clary was almost a solitary example
of a man who ranked equally high as an advocate, a
parliamentary orator, and a Minister, and shome alike
at the bar, in the Senate and in the Calinet. Yet but a
small portion of his life was spent in power, and slthough he was regarded by his countrymen as the first
eitizen of his age, his hopes of attaining the highest position in the Executive Power were repeatenly disappointed: he passed his life under the Governments
of men very inferior to himself in wisdom and
emergy; and his most illustrious qualities excluded
him from the direct Government of the Amerlean people. He made fewer concessions than him from the direct Government of the American people. He made fewer concessions that any statesman of his time and country to popular elamor. He adhered mere closely than his rivals to fixed principles and traditional rules. Though somewhat more advanced in his opinions than the old Federalist party, he desended their doctrine with great spirit on the important question of internal improvements; and he devoted his inducence and authority at all times to preserve the great principle of the maintenance of the Union. More than once the judicious acts of compromise proposed by Mr. CLAY were the means of terminating the most formidable differences that have yet arisen between the States, and on all these questions his policy was uniformly regulated by the strictsstatherence to the great lessons of Washington. Thus he allayed the dispute as to the unconditional admittance of Missouri into the Union; he contributed to that adjustment of the tariff of the United States which reclaimed South the tariff of the United States which reclaimed South Carolina from her course of publification of the Federal the tariff of the United States which reclaimed South Carolina from her course of multification of the Federal law; and his last great act was the settlement of the terms on which California, and the newly conquered Territories were admitted to the Confederation without prejudice to the influence of the North, and without extending the curse of Slavery to new lands. At an extending the curse of Slavery to new lands. At an extending the curse of Slavery to new lands. At an extending the curse of Slavery to new lands. At an extending the curse of Slavery to new lands. At an extending the curse of Slavery to new lands. At an extending the curse of Slavery to the early recognition of the revolted colonies of Spala. He adopted with enthusiasm the idea of a combined American policy, to the exclusion of European influence on that continent. But he gave no encouragement to the schemes of Taxan annexation or to the spollation of Mexico, and he expisted his tardy assent to that unjust and aggressive war by the loss of his only son, who was killed in action in one of the Mexican battles. Probably it was this strong and exclusive American feeling, which was this strong and exclusive American feeling, which was those subjects as form of patriotism, that led Mr. CLav into the principal error of his political life; for unquestionably his authority and his arguments were the stronghold for many years of the system of high tariffs and protective duties in the United States. It is strange at this day to turn back to the narrow and erroneous views of so eminent a man. In 1820, for instance, he declared in Congress that Europe had almost reached her utmost limit of capacity in consuming the surplus at this day to turn back to the narrow and erroneous views of so embeat a man. In 1820, for instance, he declared in Congress that Europe had almost reached her utmost limit of capacity in consuming the surplus produce of America, and that they had passed the surriums of foreign demand for breadstuffs and tobsector; whence he interred that the strictest laws were to be enacted for the exclusion of those commodules of European production which could alone be given in exchange for articles of American export. There can be little doubt that the mischlevous delusions of Mr. CLAY and his friends on these subjects have considerably prolonged the existence of high protective duties in the United States, though these views have been equally injurious to their party interest and have considerany prolonged the existence of high protective duties in the Julied States, though these views
have been equally injurious to their party interest and
to the public prosperity. The Whig party has lost itself
in America, not so much because it is Whig as because
it is Protectionist. Even in power at the present time
ft cannot act upon its own prisciples, and every thing
seems to denote that the next Presidential election will
completely defeat its pretensions. Had Mr. Clay taken
a different course on the commercial policy of the Union, he would probably have enjoyed a much longer
tenure of office, and he would certainly have deserved
a far larger amoust of public gratitude.

Yet the name of Henry Clay deserves to rank
among lee best servents of his country, for nothing low

a far larger amount of public gratitude.

Yet the name of Henry Clay deserves to rank among lie best servants. I his country, for nothing low or unworthy ever crossed his career. He was a fervent but a judicious lover of freedom, and a careful minister to the general interests. Though connected by the strongest ties with Kentucky, a Slave State, and compelled to d'al with the institutions of the South as he found them, he never defended them like Calhoun, or allowed them to warp his principle of justice and humanity. Toward foreign nations his policy and language were generally conciliatory and pacific, and the last desire of his life was to appear once more in the Senate of the United States to denounce the abourd and mischievour doctrine of intervention which Kossuth has been laboring townell into the populace. His highest ambition remained unsatisfied, and it doubtlers cost him a pang to reserve the announcement that the Whig Convention of 1848 had adopted

General Taylor, and not himself, as its candidate for the Presidency. Indeed, if others ruled by the favor of an easier fortune, none more deserved to exercise su-preme power. But the life of Mr. CLAY is another expreme power. But the captices and accidents which determine the gift of elective power; and where universal suffrage is to seek the worthlest citizen it will ever be earler, as it was in Athens, to ostracise than to reward bim. From The Daily News, July 13. The mail from the United States brings

the rews that HENRY CLAY is dead. Long ere this the

the rews that Henry Clay is dead. Long are this the impressive funeral service—perhaps the most imposing, if not the most affecting, in the world—has been performed in the Capitol. The coffin has been borne into the House of Representatives, followed by the whole Executive and Legislature. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Representatives have occupied the chair. The President has sat before the coffin, and the Manchers of the Courses seek with the crape

pled the chair. The President has sat before the coffin, and the Members of the Congress, each with the crape round his arm, have listened to the voice of religion, telling them how the quiet sleep of death must succeed to the most vehement political conflicts—how the silence of death must drown the most animating and the most persuasive of the voices that have ever rung through those echoing halls. The lessen could never be more impressive than when the coffin of Henny Clay was the text of exhortation. No mind that ever uttered itself there was more certain to animate to enterprise; no voice more irresistibly persuasive ever won the sensibilities of friend and foe. Less was known of him as an orator, and even as a statesman, in foreign countries, than of other orators and statesmen of the last half century, because his attributes were such as could not be conveyed in portraits and

partake of the neutrality of which he ever boasted in the Compromies which were the principle of his states-manship. It needed to see the moistened eye, the qui-

manship. It needed to see the moistened eye, the qui-reving fip, the tremulous hands, playing with the spec-ta les, and the movements of the tail lithe figure; it needed to hear the wonderful variety of his tones, and

to have thrilled to the exquisite pathos of his voice, to

to have thrilled to the exquisite pathos of his voice, to understand the power which he exercised over the whole mind of these who listened to him in a silence which seemed as if it could never be broken. The silence has changed sides now. It is he who is mute, white every other voice is busy in discussing his powers and bis deeds.

and bla deeds.

The powers and deeds of Henay Chayare a subject
which, for its importance, may be discussed in other
countries than his own; for no American statesman of
the present century used his faculty and his position for
objects so largely affecting the interests of the world.

He had become old; and his influence had waned as a

He had become old; and his influence had waned as a policy of Compromise receded before the positive needs of the sac; and thus, if he had lived to the extremest term of human existence, and had died at last in his senatorisi chair, he would not have produced, probably, any additional effect on the coming destines of nations, or even classes; but his days of effective statesmanship should not, therefore, be allowed to pass into obtivion, nor the phase of public life which he presented to be lest because it has, for some years, slid back among the things which were, and which cannot be again.

If it is true in any case that nothing but good should be spoken of the dead, it can never be true of statesmen. No true statesman could desire it; and the weakest as-

moderation. Nothing could be finer than the culogy; but, when the idea and the sentiment were translated

but, when the idea and the sentiment we have by himself into action, they came out in the miserable form of Compromise, which had no principle for its ba form of Compromise, which had no principle for its ba

Virginians by birth. Both and the temperament of which Virginias are proud—impulsive, irascole, haughty, warm in domestic affections, strong in self-will, sensitive in honor, open-hearted in h spitality, devoted in friendship. How, in Washington's case, the finer tendencies became sublimed, and the more selfish ones transmuted into virtues, there is no need to tell. How, in the other case, the faults degraded the virtues, the acts of a long life but too plainly show. Let the acts speak for themselves, it is necessary only to point out, in answer to the probable inquiry, how men of this temperament should have their names associated with moderation and compromise, the difference of the way in which the result was brought about in each. Washingten found himself, sguinst his wish, raised to the post of umpire and ruter amid the factions and conflicts of a assecnt nation; and, in a solemn conscientiousness, he disciplined himself to the

solemn conscientiousness, he disciplined himself to the sublimest moderation that the world ever saw. CLAX, ambitious of a preëminence which he never fully at-

tained, but a strong restraint on his damaging i spetu-orlty of nature, and, finding his faculty of adaptation the only means by which he could accure the leadership of a promising party, developed it into the rarest genus for compromise that the world, perhaps, ever saw. His genus carried him a long way. It carried him

into an intoxicating temporary paragise of thanks and

praises; it carried him almost through the surgings of parties into the Presidential chair; almost, but not quite. The retribution came a little too quickly. With ering airs of distrust found their way into his paradise;

the forces of convenier ce tailed before he had cleared

the thorge of factions; he was let drop in the midst of the struggle; and he sank, disappointed and moralied— effording the pathetic spectacle to others of bailed am-bition, and himself witnessing the tremendous specti-cle of his nation about to reap the whillwind from the wind that he had sown.

His name first interested Europe, and Eagland in nationary from his keing one of the Commissioners

His name first interested Europe, and Esgland in particular, from his being one of the Commissioners who concluded the Treaty of Ghert. In December, 1814. The Commissioners, British and American, sent home word that they had "Compromised their difficulties;" the treaty was signed on the 24th of December; and the useless and melancholy battle of New-Orleans was fought in January, from the news not being known in America. This "Compromise of difficulties," was like all Mr. CLAY's other Compromises, a mere postponement of the solution white must one day be found, and an agreement to a provisional course meanwhile. The ostensible objects of the war were left on one side; and the all-important matter of the boundaries, since so difficult to deal

matter of the boundaries, since so difficult to deal with, was to be negotiated, some time or other, by future commissioners. HENRY CLAY was, though

with, was to be negotiated, some time or other, by future commissioners. HENRY CLAY was, though the youngest of his party, manager and head; and should have, therefore, the chief share of the adverse

HENRY CLAY beguiled them into a "Compromise"—
the celebrated Missouri Compromise—by which the
North gained nothing and the South gained a solemn
senction and an indefinite prolongation of Slavery.
Mr. CLAY drew the line north of which Slavery was
not to exist; and he pointed out how Maine would
thus be admitted, with her northern freedom, into
the Union as an equivalent for Missouri with her
slaves. But the interdiction of Slavery north of the
proposed line was a warrant for it south of that
line; and the admission of Arkansas and Florids, as
Slave States, soon followed of course. Mr. CLAY,
who had before this so compromised matters in
his own adopted State of Kentucky, as to prevent
the abolition of Slavery, which would have been
effected but for him, foresaw the admission of Araanaas and Florida. The politicians of the North
were either blind to this result, or hoped that no michief would come of it. They were atraid of present
clamor, and of any question about the Union. Having
get the troublesome wind shut up, they hoped that

get the troublesome wind shut up, they hoped that something would prevent its bursting forth as the whirlwhid. Its approaching ror, however, reached the ears of the two great leaders as they were on their

desth-beds. Calhoup, who had said, from the day that be first stood up to speak till be could stand no more, that American Slavery was as immortal as any other decree of Providence, announced, before he breathed bls last, that the days of slavery were numbered; and CLAY, after a final effort to lay the nurricane by one more

CLAY, after a final effort to lay the hurricane by one more desperate Compromise, saw, through the alms which gathered on his dying eyes, the flights of victins from the iniquities of his Faginire Slave Law—the murders of kidnappers—the chains drawn round the courts of justice—and the marshalling of the strong and pure hearted to defy his policy, and establish a "nigher law" than his. On his dying ear fell the tramp of this hoat which he had supposed to be a little band of helpless remonstrants; and, with this, came the more appalling sound—the rumble which warned him of the approaching explosion of his Compromises, leaving only the

remonstrates; and, which warned him of the approach-ing explosion of his Compromises, leaving only the fearful question, whether the Union itself would not be

For volcanoes abroad be had a great admiration. To

ecognition by his country of the independence of the South American Republics was his doing. In this, he was unquationally streets, carnest, and full or gener-

broken up with them.

sis, and no conservative virtue in its action. Both we Virginians by birth. Both had the temperament

as far as they have come in, that is to say to Tuesday, gives the following result: For the Government......117 Far the Opposition.

"Liberal Conservatives," who will probably support the Government on minor questions, but vote against them on the Protection question.

A careful analysis of the election returns

The W. I. Mail steamship Tnames arrived at Southampton on Saturday, with the West India, Mexican, and Pacific Mails, and £277,500 sterling in Mexican, and Pacific Mails, and £277,500 sterling in apecie, namely: from Tampleo, \$507,073; from Vera Cruz, \$294,007; for account of the Mexican dividends, \$96,000; from the Pacific ports via Panama \$542,760; from Carthagens, \$39,760; from other ports of the West Indies, \$5,300—total \$988,003 in silver, and \$400,007 in gold. The dates brought by this steamer from the Pacific, California, and the Spanish Main, were anticipated by the Europa, seven days, that being the usual period by which the Bri ish Mail is forestalled by intelligence via New York.

statesman, in loreign controls, and to the statesman of the last half century, because his attributes were such as could not be conveyed in portraits and newspapers. Incessant attempts to take his portrait all falled to produce one which could be recognised by those who knew him much of little. Calhoun's singular head, and countenance painfully full of lite, and Webster's mustice brow and cavernous eyes could be mude familiar throughout Europe; while Henay Clay's portraits could neither be recognised by those who knew him, nor remembered for five minutes by those who did not. It is the same with their oratory. Calboun's singular theories, beginning in ingenuity, and ending in monomanta, can never be supposed to be uttered by any other man; and the same may be said of Webster's best performances,—bis close constitutional arguments, such as they were in his best days. Henay Clay's recorted speaches partake of the neutrality of which he ever boasted in nce via New-York One week's later mail from the Brazils s brought by the storeship Tyne, at Plymouth, July 11, orty-seven days from Rio de Janeiro. She brings 5 000 in specie on merchants account.

The ship Rattler has arrived from Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, whence she satled on

March, with £12,000 in gold on freight An engineer is at present surveying the ort of Plymouth, previous to reporting on its capabilitice as a port of departure and arrival for the packets of a new Steam Navigation Company about to establish a line of paddle wheel steamselps to Australia. The Eastern Steam Navigation Company have also under consideration a plan for the establishment of a line of large steamers to ply between England and Calcutta, via Cape of Good Hope, making the passage in shorter time than can be attained by the everland route, which, even under favorable of companyatores. even under farorable circumstances, excupies thirty-five days, and is accomplished at a cost of double what the fare by steamer would be

Ellis, theatrical caterer for the Cremorne Gardess, and originator of "Casinos" in London, has just salled for the Australia gold diggings with a fully ap-pointed theater. The information may be interesting to our speculative Thespians.

The Government Returns, just published, The Gevernment Returns, just published, show that the emigration from Liverpool to the United States during the past month was 20,847, a falling off, as compared with the month of June, of upward of 6 000, the emigrants the past month being chiedy frish of the poorest class. Emigration to Australia continues to flow without abatement. The Government Dépôt at Birkenhead is continually full of Intending emigrants, chiefy from the Highlands of Scotland. The Rip Van Winkle—"a splendid American frigate-built clipper ship" (as the English papers call her) will sail on the 26th inet, and the Great British, steamer, on 21st August, both having siready every kerth on board engaged. ing already every berth on board engage d.

The Railway Meetings of the past few days have been unimportant. The Report of the Toroto and Lake Huron Company has been adosted, and the directors have been advised to take prompt measures for winding up its affairs.

In The London Tones of Saturday, 10th. sent out per Europa, it was stated under the heading of "Filghttul Suicide," that the son of an American dictor, belonging to a highly respectable family, had committed suicide at the Tavistock Hotel. London. The proprietor of the hotel writes to The Times, thallay the susciety of Americans having friends in England, that the unfortunate suicide was an Englishman, not an Americans.

If it is true in any case that nothing but good should be spoken of the dead, it can never be true of statesmen. No true statesmen could desire it; and the weakest aspirant who enters into political life must be aware that in choosing his career he walves his claim to the privilege—if privilege it be—of partial appreciation after death. In the present case, the truth must be spoken for the sake of the se whom it affects; and, if there be pain in it, there is the least pain to those who spoke it openly while the man was yet alive and able to prove by his acts whether the judgment was harsh or just.—HENRY CLAY avowed through his whole political course that Washington was his model, and he claimed for his policy of Compromise the praise accorded by the world to Weshington's principle, temper, and career of materation. It will never be forgotten by those who heard him how gloriously he calogized, while looking up to the great man's portrait in the Senate, Washington's wisdom, shown in his crowning grace of moderation. Nothing could be finer than the culogy; One of the Liverpool police, an Irishman named Slaney, has been committed to jail on a charge of willful murder, for striking a woman down with his truncheon "in the discharge of his duty," as the phrase goes.

FRANCE.

We cut the following from the Paris correspondence of The Leader Louis Bonaparte is now regularly settled for the s

mer at St. Cloud. Debauchery and excesses of all kinds have marvelously changed the man; he is said to be quite out of health; and his doctors tell him decladely, that if he will not change his manner of living, they will not answer for his life. He is also said to be worn down with anxiety and work, dejected, and demoralized. He calls the falsoness of his registron and the dillifalseness of his position, and the dill He feels the ized. He feels the falseness of his position, and the diffi-culty of escape. Meantime his fideles are working for him. The Government is a tively making war agalost all Socialist institutions. It is closing associative work-shops. It has just closed the association at Evreux, which for two years has been profitably sup-plying butchers must to the poor, cheap and good. At Marseilles it has closed a number of associated cafes. One of the chiefs of these associations, finding himself auddenly and arbitracily stringed of his livelingod, camsuddenly and arbitra-ily stripped of his livelinood, com-mitted suicide with a knife. The whole city attended his funeral, as a protest against the Government; which at the very time when it is suppressing these associations, encourages lotterles and gambling tables. It is even said that the gambling licences are to be renewed, and that a contract with the company has already been effected. The pots de vin are signed. The company (if my information be correct) is to pay 800,000f, per annum to the tressury, besides a douccur to Louis Boasparte. Pending the grand tour to the South, the Government is preparing a fete of dazzling magnificence, to gratify the well-known raste of the Parlisin population for "fire and smoke," and all the "pomp and circumstance of war." The affair is to take place on the 15th of August, Saint Napoleon's day. The spectacle will consist of the crossing of Mount St. Bernard by the French army, performed by 15,000 men under arms. The hights of Chaillot are destined to be the theater of this exploit, and Trocadero is to be transformed into The hights of Challiot are destined to be the theater of this exploit, and Trocadero is to be transformed into a Mount St. Bernard for the occasion. In the moraling we shall have a pantominic military display of the troops crossing the mauntains, with sham combuts.—At night Napoleon, on horseback, will be visible by the aid of thousands of colored lamps. During the performance there will be a grand snow storm falling on St. Bernard and the troops concluding with a ter-Napoleon. This fete will cost twenty five millions; but Bonaparte will not grudge the money if he can but succeed in dazzling the people; for he feels its houtility, and its affection must be bought at any cost. Why should he stick at "a trifle?" Does he not himself, his family, and his courtiers, swim in gold? Old Jerome, and the Princess Mathilde, his daughter, are most lavish in their expenditure. Lucism Murrat has just bought the estate of Buzenval. Six months ago these people were over head and ears in debt, and now they are purchasing immense estates! When will this host of vultures, which have fastened upon our unhappy country, as on a prey, take their flight? These champions the youngest of his party, manager and head; and should have, therefore, the chief share of the adverse judgment on the transaction;—a judgment which was unfavorable on both sides the Atlantic, and which would have been more so if England had not been in haste to declare herself at peace with all the world, and the American Government eager to close, on almost any terms, a war which every chizen hated, and no one could understand. Next, Mr. CLAY effected the Compromise, of which, of all his feats in that direction, he was the most proud—except, perhaps, one. In 1820 there was an application from the territory of Missouri to be admitted as a State into the Union. Missouri had Slave institutions, which were by this time abolished in all the Northern States. Missouri, separated only by a river from free lillinois, might and ought to have been admonished and encouraged at this conjuncture to lay aside Slavery; and deeply has that State since mourned that this was not done. The Northern States were strong enough to have instated on this as a condition of admission into the Union; but the persuasive voice of HENRY CLAY beguiled them into a "Compromise"—the celebrated Missouri Compromise—by which the North gained nothing and the South gained a solemn try, as on a prey, take their flight? These champions of the right of property continue their depredations right of property continue their depr their neighbors. The final seal is at ing put to the sequestration of the Duke d'Aumale's property. The produce of the sale is to be given to the sons of the anciess emigres of the army of Condé. To accomplish this act of spoisation the last will of the Prince of Condé will be onneled by a decree, and on the same authority the first will be made valid. As for the family of Orleans, it has just escaped by a logal fiction from the consequences of Bonaparte's decree, compelling them to seel all their property in France within the year. A friendly sale has been effected with the Pilnee de Monaco, who is under pecuniary obligations to them; so Bonaparte is again defeated. You see the wearles did not all die with Louis Philippe: "Messra. Quitk, Gammon, and Snap" still sit at the council tables of the House of Orleans.

Rumon hearing to point to the supposed heard of the supposed heard of the supposed heard of the supposed heard of the supposed heard. ing put to the sequestration of the Duke d'Aumale's

Rumor begins to point to the appreach-Rumor begins to point to the approaching fete on the 15th Aug with the same omen it did to
the 10th May, as a day on which some great cosp didat
may be attempted. Gen Schramm, former Minister of
War; Gen Castellane, Cenmander-in Chief at Lyons;
Gen. St. Arnaud and Gen Mignan, are spaken of as
likely, on that day, to be appointed Marshals of France.
A report is also in circulation that a certain number of
the Representatives who were exiled after the events of the representatives who were exited after the events of 2d Dec., will be allowed to return to France on the same occasion. Among others spoken of is Victor Hugo. It is also said that several more members of the Mountain party are prepared to become supporters of the present Government.

The Government has just determined that the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, which is obliga-tory on all public functionaries, shall not be required of the clergy.

The President has pardoned or commuted the punishment of 91 political prisoners sentenced in the mixed commission in the Herault.

M. de Morny, ex-Minister of the Interior, has been in London the past week, whether charged with an official mission or not, has not trans-

A rumor that Government was about to A rumor that Government was about to seize the estates of Arc and Chateauvillain, belouging to the Prince de Joinville, is contradicted by the Echo da Peuple of Chaumont. The properties of Jojaville and Saint Dizler are, however, to be taken possession of. M. Bocher, Administrator of the O leans property, who was condemned to a fine of 500 francs and a month's imprisonment for circulating documents having reference to the confiscation decree has just surrendered to fulfill bis sentence. On Monday the Chateau of Bizy, near Vernon, formerly the residence of the Duchess d'Orleans, was selzed by the authorities, backed by troops.

The President goes to Strasbourg on the 18th inst., to assist at the inauguration of the Streabour,

Railway. A deputation from Lisie has invited him to visit that city after the fête of August, and the Municipal Council of Digne has set uside 4 000 france for the expenses of his reception should be visit that town.

ous sympathy. And so be was with regard to the Greeks, whose cause he embraced with great ardor. If, in both cases, he exaggerated the merits, and painted too fair the prospects of his cliests, this was an error on the right side, where human sagacity must be expected to fail; and it was one in which he had for comrades the best men in all free countries. Perhaps the fairest aspect of his life is that in which we see him the advocate and protector of South American and Greek liberties. The Church of St. Genevieve, (the Pantheon) Paris, is to be opened for religious uses on The French fleet under the command of and after the 18th October.

Admiral de la Suisse, and consisting of six ships of the line, two steam frigates, and a steam corvette, was at Port Mahon, in the Balearic Islands, on the 3d inst.

Four decrees signed "Louis Napoleon" and dated "Palace of the Tuilerles" appear in the Mon-itur, msking numerous appeintments and changes among the judicial functionaries in the Departments. It is announced that the plan of a new tine of rallway is under consideration to connect Nancy with Dijon, and the Strasbourg with the Paris and Lyons

Several French officers have obtained the President's permission to enlist in the Pope's Roman army now being formed.

Jerome Bonaparte is at Havre prepar-

ing for a cruise on board the steam corvette La Reine Hortense to Nantes, L'Orient, Brest and Saint Malo, ostensibly for the benefit of his health.

A strike and riot occurred a few days since among the laborers on the Angouleme Railway. The ringleaders were arrested by the military and the red have since returned to their work, as have those who joined the strike at St Quintin.

A project is preparing in the Govern-ment offices for the establishment of a Railroad Bank. One feature of the scheme is to do away with the in-tervention of brokers, and to divert their per centages to the offices of the Spece.

Changarnier was at Dresden at last accounts, baving received from the Austrian Minister at Berlin such hints as induced him to postpone indefinitely the visit to Vienna he had intended. He therefore late Berlin on the 9th for Dresden, and will proceed theace to Munich and the Tyrol.

SPAIN.

From Spain the only news that arrives directly, this week, is respecting the movements of the Queen and Court. We notice that her Majesty presided at a buildight and was accompanied by her husband and infant daughter, the Princess of Austurias.

A letter in the Paris Constitutionnel. A letter in the Paris Constitutionnets, from Maddid, states that Bravo Murillo is all powerful in his government, and changes his colleagues when and where he pleases, the Queen and Queen Mather supporting him in all his measures. No opponent of eminence at present stands in his way; Narvaez remaining in retirement at his native village of Loza, in Cordovs, and Espartero, chief of the progressista party, in like manndrat his native town, Logrona. The late attempt on the Queen's life has frightened her so much that she now never ventures to take any step in the affairs of Government without the advice of the Minister. The principal laws at present relate to rallway projects.

The principal laws at present relate to rallway projects, there being quite a rallroad fever among all ranks.

Government has just authorized an English company to undertake the canalization of the Epro and has granted powers to another company for a rail-road from Madrid to Irun, by Valiadolid, Palencia, Bur-

ITALY.

SARDINIA .- The Mediterranes of Genoa SARDINIA.—The Mediterranes of Genoal relates that a collision had taken place between the troops and the people in the Commune of Ellera, province of Savona, Piedmont. The difficulty arose from an alleged intention on the part of the Communal Caucil to cut down the public forests, a measure which the people were determined to prevent. The matter ended in a general riot, in which the people fired on the Caraforcements of soldiers soon arrived from Savona and

The Sardinian Squadron was at Genoa on the 5th, ready for sea.

The Piedmontese Gazette contains a de cree withdrawing the Personal Tax bill. The Chamber Deputies have voted the Civil Marriage bil-

Four individuals were sentenced to death on the 25th ult, at Forli, for murder. The la-babitants of the town, believing that two of the alleged nations of the lown, believing that two it is a suggested in criminals had been condemned unjustly, either left the town, or closed their houses and stores, on the day fixed for execution. The Apostolic Delegate immediately issued a proclamation ordering the shops to be reopened, and the Austrian Commandant gave notice that opened, and the Austrian Commandant gives the inhabitants who did not comply with the injunction should be fined from three to forty soudi. Seventy two delinquents were made to pay the fine.

PAPAL STATES.

Prince Jerome Odelscalchi died at Rome on the 3d ult., aged 65.

on the 3d ult, aged 65.

The Ancona Railroad, the Gas Company, the Duke de Braschi's contract for four suspension bridges across the Tiber, with several other public projects, are in a state of torpor, owing to the dilatoriness of the authorities.

TUSCANY.

A decree of the Grand Dake is just Issued, regulating public instruction. It appoints a primary school in each commune, a gymnssium in certain towns, and a lyceum at Florence, Lucca, Leghorn, Piss and Arezzo, all to be under the surveillance of the clergy.

SWITZERLAND.

The ordinary session of the Federal Councils opened at Berne on the 5th inst.

The New - Zurich Gazette contains ac-

counts from Neufshatel and Ualengin of the rival Royalist and Repshlican demonstrations held there on the 6th inst. The nominal object of the meeting was to verify the commerical accounts and to elect a new Administrative Council. The Republican procession numbered between 8,000 and 9,000 men; a tribune was erectified. bered between 8,000 and 9,000 men; a tribune was erected in a meadow, from which the speakers addressed the people, who were drawn up under their respective colors of Reyalist and Republican. M. Amedee Humbart opened the sliting by laviting M. Anguste Eambley, the first speaker on the list, to address the meeting. M. Lambley rose and proposed a Resolution to declare solemnly that the great majority of the people of Neufchatel wish to remain attached to the Swiss Confederation, and to be ruled by a Republican Constitution—This declaration was immediately signed by all the others. M. Phillippin then delivered a speech in the same strain, in the midst of which a collidon was begun between the two parties, but the leaders quickly succeeded in restoring quict. The proceedings passed off without restoring quiet. The proceedings passed off without further disturbance. The account from which the above is extracted adds. "Had the King of Prussia witnessed is extracted adds. "Had the King of Prussia witnessed the enthusiasm on that day, it is to be presumed that he would have abandoned all idea of recovering the prin cipality of Neufchatel

The Baste Gazette of the 5th mentions that M. Thiers was still at Vevay at that date : stating also that his expulsion from Switzerland had been neither demanded by the French Government nor resolved on by the Federal Council, but was a mere act of caprice on the part of M Druey, whose letter to Thiere is said to be a chef d'autre of rudeness.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Moniteur states that the Belgian Ministry have resigned.

The Emperor left Buda on the 6th for the mining towns of Schemaitz and Kremaitz. After his return from his first journey in Hungary, he is said to have assured the Minister of the Interior and the Chief of Police of Pesth that the feeling of the people was better than he had been led to expect—so, at least, says The London Times correspondent. We have, in reality, no information but what comes through Government channels.

The arrests recently made at Vienna. Milan, Mantua and other cities of australian apprehended on the usual charge—that the persons apprehended members of revolutionary clubs. No particulars Milan, Mantus and other cides of Austrian-Italy, were e members of revolutionary clubs. No e transpired since dispatch per Europa.

It is duly announced that the Emperor has contributed 3,000 florins to relieve the suffering Christians at Bosna Serai, which, it will be remembered,

PRUSSIA.

The Zollverein Congress continues its sittings without bringing the business any nearer a con-clusion, nor do the discussions increase in importance, clusion, nor do the decussions increase in importance, being confined to subordinate points of detail. The ad-journment for a recess contemplated for a week ago, is deferred; the answers or answer of the States of the Coalition to the Prussian demand for some distinct de-Claration to the Prussian demand for some distinct de-claration, have not been given in. The pros and cons-of the pending questions are industriously discussed by the Prussian and Austrian press.

It is remarked that there have been

twenty cases of suicide in Berlin within the past week. A letter from Breslau states that the Cholera had appeared at Kallach, on the borders of Po-land, but no authentic details are given.

All that is left of the German fleet after

the selection of ships made from it by Prussia is to be The Emperor and Empress of Russia have been at Berlin since the 10th. They leave to-day, 14th, for St. Petersburg,—by the sea route.

RUSSIA.

We learn through the medium of the

Paris Patric, that the Russian Government has made known to its agests abroad that competitors from all nations may send their productions to the Great Exhibition that will take place at Moscow toward the close of the year, but they will be required to conform to the laws of the empire and to the special regulations that have been determined on.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople to the 25th ult, state that the relations between the Divan and the Court of Austria are nearly reestablished on their for-mer footing of harmony. M. de Buol has assured the Court of Austria are nearly reestablished on toelr for-mer footing of harmony. M. de Buol has assured the Porte that he will not revive any of the old grievances of his predecessors, and that benceforth his relations with the Turkish Government shall be directed by the conduct of Turkey toward Austria. The Porte has re-piled in iriendly terms, and the two Cabinets are now

There are still rumors of a change of ministry, which, however, seem little in accordance with the high favor which Reschid Pacha appeared to

The intelligence recently received by the government from the Pachalits of Bagdad and Da-mascus is more satisfactory and holds out a hope that tranquility will soon be reestablished in those provinpanguinty will soon be reestablished in table provinces. The Drusses of the Hauran have entered into an agreement with the Governor to release them from the conscription, on payment of a large amount, in corn. This agreement, which must be ratified by the Porte before it can be valid, is now under the consideration

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cetton Market.

On Saturday, July 10, the sales flotted up 5 000 bales, of which 500 were American for export, and 500 do, on speculation. The market closed tamely, but with steadiness. Of the sales, 4,000 bales were American: 400 Egyptian at 0/11 \$\overline{market}\$ = 0.00 Egyptian at 0/11 \$\overline

lators and exporters.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Liverpool, Tuesday, July 15, 1852.

The Corron market continues very quiet, the sales for the tour past days being 21,000 bales, with 4,500 to speculaters and exporters at the above quintations. The quotations given are. Fair Orieans 0.64, Midding 9.54, Wair Mobiles 0.64, Midding 9.54, Wair Mobiles 0.64, Midding 9.54, Fair Uplands 0.05, Midding 0.54, Wheat has decined 0.14 \$7.00 h, and \$Lour 0.64 \$P\$ bbl. IRDIAN CORN dull, but without change.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Since the date of our last the weather hes continued by llantly fine, which, as might be expected, has brought the trace simost to a stand still, miliers and declors purchasing with the greatest caution, and a total absence of speculation. Had purchasers appeared they might easily have supplied the meetices at lower rates for all descriptions of Wheat and ELOUE From the scarcity of INDIA CORN, both here and in Ireland, an advance of 0/6 # quarter was readily paid for purchic of Vellow for promote shouseness, but

MEAL almost uessiable.

Isth.—At this day's mayket we had a feir attendance, but only a very moderate retail business took place in Wheat at a decline of fully 0/2 \$\psi\$ 70 (Bs on the rates of our last market. Flourally met a very limited inquiry, and 20. \$\psi\$ bbl. may now be considered a top price for anything choice in American. Sack Floura, from scarcity, nearly maintains late prices.

te prices.

The demand for Yellow Indian Conn still continue The demand for Yellow Indian Corn still continues.

31/8 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ quarter was made of some extra quality of American, just arrived per City of Glasgow steamer. White in slow demand at former rates. OATS and OATMEAL unaftered in value, but tae demand is trivial in the extreme. Exyptian Bransin slow request at scarcely segood prices. Weather hot and forcing.

We are respectfully,

RICHARDSON, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Cora Market.

(From A. F. and R. Marwell's Circular.) Livenpool, Tuesday, July 13, 1852.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 13, 1852.

The arrivals since Tuesday last from Ireland and convivies are light. From foreign ports there have been reported at 7,279 grs. Wilsart, 4,146 grs. Isotan Corn, and 1,273 bbis. Flour; besides 736 grs. Wheat, 625 grs. Peas, and 1,425 bbis. Flour; besides 736 grs. Wheat, 625 grs. Peas, and 1,425 bbis. of Flour from Caussia. The exports comprise 1,256 grs. Wheat, 7,362 grs. Indian Corn, 1,085 sks and 7,300 bbis. of Flour. The weather during the week has been brilliant, with a very high temperature, which has had a very depressing effect upon our market. Wheat and Figur have met a refuil demand at a decline of 1d. a 2d § 76 lbs., and 3d. § 8k and bbl. Indian Corn has been in fair request; Yellow, being scarce, has supported previous rates, but White has slightly receded in value.

At this morning's market there was the usual attendance of town and country dealers, who bought sparingly of Witear and Flour at a decline, since Tuesday, at 2d. a 3d. § 70 lbs., and 3d. b 2d. bbl. Sack Flour was difficult to jult and rather lower. Oars and Oarman at method lower. Oars and Oarman terms difficult to jult and rather lower. Oars and Pasa were each rather causer to buy; but Beans supported last rates. Indian Coan met a fair demand at last week's orters. American Yellow brought 31/3, White 23a.276 and Ibraila 31/6 § 400 lbs.

Liverpool Produce Market.

COFFEE is reported steady; Costa Rica, 59]. Rice—Considerable sales of Bengal at 9/6/2011/3 if cwt. Nothing naw in Tea. Sugar unchanged. Asses—Limited transactions at 25/2 for Pots and 27/6 for Pearls. Oils—49 tuns Linseed at 28/9 to 29/6-2 cwt.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Prices are sustained. LARD, scarce and asked for: American, kegs. 57/2058; bbls. 56/2058/. BACON—A slow sale. BUTTER plenty and quiet, with unaltered quotations.

Liverpool Corn Market.

The weather being very favorable, farmers are occupied with their Hav crops, which has caused the supply of GRAIN at market to be in limited extent. English WHEAT dooping and Foreign only taken for immediate use. BARLEY, I/cheper. OATS, I/lower and drooping. FLOUR very dull. Accounts of the early BEAN crop are unfavorable.

London Provision Markets.

Irish BUTTER is in good supply, but little is doing from the heat. Laro-Stock small and prices fully supported. Bacon dull. Fine Hamburg sold at 56. Hams, at last week's quotations, with limited demand.

The Colonial sales, which commenced on Friday, comprise 60,000 ba'es. Prices, up to the present time, about equal to those paid at previous auctions.

London Produce Market. TALLOW quiet at 37/9 on the spot. Stock, 43,149, against 34,063 same period last year. West India Sugar rather lower Sales, 506 casks refined flat; grocery lumes 27/2539. Foreign firm. Yellow Havana, in bond, 20/2025.6. Correct very flat; supply larger. Native Ceylon 44. Tea flat. Congon 8/. INDIGO quiet at last sales. Rates to 3d. 47 lb decline.

Metal Market.

Dietal Market.

London, July 12.—Scotch Pig Iron has not been in such good demand the past week, and prices have declined. Corrers shows a further advance of id if he, and sheets are quoted at 11 if it lb. Tin—No sales of E. J. Spelter quoted firm at £15 lo. The Ten Trade.

London, July 12.—The deliveries in London last week were 616, 177 lbs., being a decided increase over those of the previous week. State of Trade.

Cotton manufacture at Oldham, Ashton, Heywood and Bury continues in a healthy state, and there is a better demand for fancy Nankeens, Ticks and Ginghams at Radelife and Pikkington than for several weeks past. On Friday, the hards at one of the mills, where they have been on strike upward of twenty weeks, resumed work, the masters having arreed to give the prices demanded. There is every appearance of a speedy arrangement between the masters and operatives at several other mills. At Rochdale, the hand-icom flannel weavers and the operatives in the weolen and fulling mills are fully employed. At Monday's market there was a numerous attendance. Middling and fine qualities of finished Finnnels were in good demand at former prices. Strong Yorkshire goods and dyed Fiannels met with an eager sale, the demand for some sorts being better than the supply, and in some instances rather better prices were obtained. There was a good demand for Wool at firm prices. From Manchester, the Report shows a slightly increased desire on the part of manufacturers to sell, as their stocks are increasing. A continued good business is carrying on for the United States, chiefly in goods of the better qualities. On the whole, however, the market closes rather heavily.

State of Trade in France.

State of Trade in France.

It appears from the monthly account of the Bank of France, that the cash in hand has decreased by 20,400,600 francs. The Commercial bills discounted have increased by 29,621,600 francs. The advances on Government Rectes have decreased by 4,500,600 francs. Advances on Railway Securities have increased by 9,500,600 francs. The Bank notes in circulation have increased 48 331,600 francs, and the hallance to the credit of the Treasury by 16,827,660 francs. The sundry credits have decreased by 31,000,000 francs.

Letters from Rousen state that some descriptions of manufactures goods have further advanced in that market, from increased inquiry.

Dutch Produce Markets.

The weekly reviews of the Amsterdam and Rotterdam markets state that, although business was rather inactive, prices were generally well supported. COFFEE in limited demand at unchanged prices. SUGAR, raw and related rather firmer. Rice and SPICES about the same quotations. INDIGO in steady inquiry.

English Money Market.

English Money Market.

The English Funds were more buoyant on Saturday, and a further advance of | \$\psi\$ cent. took place. On Monday the funds opened firm at advance, but toward the close of business they fell off \(\frac{1}{2}\), closing at 100\(\frac{1}{2}\) for money and 100\(\frac{1}{2}\) for the account. Tuesday's closing prices were, Consols for money and account, 100\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\). Three and a Quarter Fer Cents 104\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\), Each Suck Took Market has been rather quiet, with no noticeable feature. Railway Shares have been active, in some cases advance transactions have taken place in gold shares, but rates are unaltered. Nouveau Monde \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) premium; Alta California \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) premium. Latest quotations, Mexicans were S\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3, 26\(\frac{1}{2}\); Spanish 22\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\).

Foreign Exchanges.

Percian Exchanges.

Berlin, July 9.—National Debt 921; Bank Shares 105.

Vienna, 9th.—Exchange on London II 47. Madrid, 6th.—
Exchange on London 50.25. Amsternam, 12 [2012.11;
sight 11.19[2011.19] Himburg—13.91. Pais—25.50 225.

55; sight 25.321/ar25.35. Frankront—1202-20121. Antwere—25.35/225.575. Legiorn - 30.60/230.35.

TURKEY.

Need of New Laws for American Citizens in Turkey-Movements among the Greeks-Sir Stratford Canning and British Policy-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, June 25, 1852.

The Holy Sepulchre. Correspondence of The New-York Tribune

The only paper published in Smyrns. called L' Impartial, and which is subsidized by the British Embassy at this place, and protected by it, contains an article dated the 21st of May last, which, from its nature, I translate for your information. All foreigners resident in the Turk. ish Empire are not, as in the different countries of Europe and America, under the laws of this Government, but remain amenable to those of their own country, except in differences which may arise between them and the subjects of the Sultan, in which cases they are subjected to trial before Turkish Courts. In these cases, the judgments issued against them are not generally executed by the local authorities, but by their own Minister or Consul. On this subject the article in question states :

question states:

"The United States enjoy all the rights and privileges accorded to European Governments; yet the subjects of these Governments apread all over Tarkey, are at least amenable to a Consular authority, which possesses a direct action ever them, more or less strong, and in all cases sufficient to execute the demand of justice. A subject of England, France, Austria, or any other country, in prosecuting a suit against an Octoman subject, does so with the certitude that, should be gain the same, the local authority will execute the judgment, and so reciprocaily. With American cityzens, however, this is not the case. When a citizen of the United States has a claim against a subject of the Empire, the American Consul supports him with all the posses which he possesses, and we admit that he will only in his duty. Should you gain the suit, his adversary will be obliged to execute the judgment as soon as practicable; the least delay will call forth one demand since another,—one protest after anether from the Consulate. But in case the Ottoman subject, in any kind of a suit, gates it against the American, the Consul has no power to enforce the sentence issued against the citizen of his own country,—who, if he wishes, may laugh at the tribunal, the judges, and the sentence. His own legal magistrate, the Consul, cannot compel him to addie by it.

"This Intolerable state of things exists in no other country than in Turkey, and it is highly necessary to take measures to receify it.

"This intolerable state of things exists in no other country than in Turkey, and it is highly necessary to take measures which will remedy this evil. These measures equally effect the subjects of all other nations having affairs with American chizons in this Empire, just in the same manner that they are of the deperting of the Chine. The evil," thus alluded to, formerly existed also in Chine, where national the control of the Consul also in Chine, where national the control of the control of the control of the control of the control "The United States enjoy all the rights and privileges

The "evil," thus alluded to, formerly existed

also in China, where neither the Commissioner ner the Consuls possessed any judicial or magisterial authority over citizens of the United States, enther to cause them to do justice to each other, or to act with equity toward the subjects of other Governments. I do not know whether, in cases of differences occuring beween them and the Chinese, the Mandarines had the right to try them, and in case the citizens were non-suited, to compel them to conform to the sentence-or whether the Consuls were called upon to enforce obedience on the part of their citizens to the Chinese decrees. It is, however, believed that in all cases in which American citizens were a party, the Consul retained exclusive jurisdiction-thus depriving the Chinese authorities of all authority over Americans. In Turkey this is differently arranged. In suits wherein an American is one party, and an Ottoman subject another. Turkish tribunals decide, and execute the decree whenever against the latter. All the foreign Legations and their Consuls throughout the Empire claim the right of executing the decree whenever it is against one of their subjects; though, of late years, the British and French embassies relinquish this right also in favor of the Ottoman Government in most cases, though not in all. In suits arising between American citizens and other foreigners, the Legations or Consuls settle them between themselves, and thus the Porte has no jurisdiction in the premises. Yet neither the American Legation, nor any American Consulate in Turkey, has any power to compet a citizen to abide by the judgment of a "commission," or an "arbitration," appointed by united agreement to decide the suit : and I am informed that some " free andenlightened citizens" have left their Legation and Consulate in the lurch, knowing their entire immunity from their authority! The effect that

such a state of things must have upon the

American character in Turkey, can easily be

conceived. It gives rise to a want of confidence

in the acts of all citizens of the United States.

In consequence of numerous pamphlets having been published in Greece, and sent into Turkey for distribution among the Sultan's subjects, tending by their contents to excite them to revolt and and dissatisfaction with this Government, the Porte has established a censorship on all books arriving here. It has also, more recently, established rules for governing printing presses, denying the right, heretofore enjoyed, of any one to print anything for public distribution. It must, in justice be said, that there is nothing illiberal in this new measure, nor is it believed that it will be used for any improper pur-poses. There is existing in Greece, and particularly in Athens, a fanatic party, brought into vigor by the labors of the emissaries of the Emperor of Russia to keep alive a religious feeling among the Greeks in his favor, which openly preaches a crusade against the Sultan's Government and the capture of St. Sophia. This puty is headed by one Christophoulon and one Stourd za, both of them enemies of liberty and of the true interests of their compatriots. These same pious fanatics are the leaders in the affair of Dr. King, and compelled the Court to condemn and imprison him for acts and language not incomestent with the Constitution, nor in any manner is opposition to the rights guaranteed to every one in Greece in the enjoyment of his own faith. It is believed here that the King of Greece, who, by the by, is far from being a religious fanatic himself will be found ready to offer all the amende in his power for the insults offered to Dr. King, both as an American citizen, and as the Vice-Consul, or Deputy of the absent Consul. The promised visit of the Cumberland, I learn from good authority, is looked for at the Piraus with much anxiety.

It is no longer a matter of doubt but that the Greeks have lost by their separation from Turkey, It may be added in explanation, that Greece as a Province of the present Sultan, whose rule over his Christian Provinces is of the most benign nature, would, it is believed, be quieter and mere prosperous than under her almost imbecile Bavarian monarch, Otho I. It is true that she now possesses all the advantages arising from the protection of Russia, but this privilege, it is sees from the actual condition of Servia, Wallachia and Moldavia, is a "fatal gift." The modern Greeks, n part, are a people of no ordinary intelligence; they are susceptible of much improvement, and nature has given to the greater part of Greece, bountiful soil, if properly employed. And yet so progress is made there; the country remains usimproved; agriculture and commerce are stationary; the revenues are unequal to the expenses of the Government, moderate as they are; the couttry is still filled with robbers, and it is now well known that the morality of the lower classes of the people is lower than that of any other people in the East. This is not for the want of the "benefit of clergy" most assuredly, for the country is overrun with priests, as ignorant and depraved as men can well be; no seminaries bare been erected for the education of the clergy, and they are drawn from the lowest classes of the people, who regard the carriere of the church quite as any other trade. And yet these and